

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS GENERAL



TUNETANKEN

This is a general maintenance instruction for Tunetanken products.

Due to the unique physical and structural characteristics of fiber-reinforced composite materials, products manufactured in fiber-reinforced composite materials are both stronger and easier to maintain than similar products made of other materials.

Control whether the product has been delivered with a maintenance instruction specific for the delivered product. The instructions are also available on our website or can be requisitioned on request.

Control whether the product is delivered with a specific mounting and operations manual. Read the manual thoroughly before mounting and use of the product.

1. Inspection

The inspection must be carried out according to individual needs. Where inspection is of great importance e.g. operation and safety, it is an advantage to keep a log book of held inspections.

Correct and continuously maintenance ensures a presentable appearance and protection of the product against the environment, sources of pollution, mechanical-, thermal and chemical wear – thereby extending the lifetime of the product.

Inspection of industrial products should be carried out at least every two years and is best performed by professionals. Inspection of certain products is a legal requirement.

OBS! For products with authority permits granted for establishment, e.g. a below ground chemical storage tank, it is mandatory with an external condition assessment with intervals of approx. 3 years. Such an assessment must be carried out by an approved inspector.

At inspections, surfaces of the product must be checked externally and internally. Look for:

- > Wear / corrosion (mechanical, thermal and chemical).
- > In case of mechanical-, thermal and chemical wear or corrosion, surfaces must be renovated according to need. This is most often the case for industrial products (chemical storage tanks and scrubber plants).
- > **OBS!** The renovation work should be carried out by professionals.
- > Blotches / discolorations

- > Wear / perforations
- > Need for cleaning
- > Leakage.

Based on the inspection, further measures are concluded and carried out.

Inspection is financial beneficial.

»It is cheaper to prevent than to cure«

2. Cleaning

Cleaning and washing of surfaces prevent the build-up of dirt and coatings that can cause blotches, stains, dullness and scratches. Dirt and grime can also hide possible wear and tear.

To establish and/or maintain a protective wax layer, the surfaces should be thoroughly cleaned with a waxy detergent. Use a mild detergent for the regular cleaning so that the wax layer is preserved.

The product should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a year. For this, a strong detergent is used to remove impurities and wax. This should be done before the product optionally is polished and treated with wax. Use detergents that are suitable for composite materials.

If blotches accidentally occurs this can be removed with polishing paste or light sanding (800-1200 wet sandpaper) and subsequent application of polishing paste as well as wax.

3. Food contact materials (FCM)

Cleaning and/or stripping of surfaces must be made before use of products. This must be done to prevent hygienic problems as well as removing any dust and substances, which can migrate.

4. Waxing

Waxing protects the surfaces and preserves colors, gloss and finish as best as possible.

OBS! Walkable surfaces should not be waxed as they become slippery and thus risky to walk on.

Surfaces to be waxed must be cleaned and completely dry before wax is applied.

Remember that the preparation is an essential part of a satisfactory wax treatment.

A wax treatment should be done at least once a year. Individual circumstances are of course crucial.

An ordinary wax can be used but a special (hard) wax intended for composite materials is preferable.

Wax is applied in an even layer with clean clothes or polish twists. Wipe off excess wax with a clean cloth.

Wax must then harden.

If the surface has been badly affected by wind and weather, cleaning and treatment with wax will probably not restore the desired finish. In such a case a polish will be necessary.

5. Polishing

Polishing refreshes matte and scratched surfaces so that they appear almost as new.

Polishing agent can be applied manually or mechanically. For manual polishing, clean clothes or a special polishing fabric are used.

Machine polishing must be done with caution so that the surface does not overheat. The polishing agent used must also be suitable for machine polishing.

OBS! Polishing agent acts as fine sandpaper and a little of the surfaces (the coating) are removed each time it is used. Therefore be careful not to apply too much pressure to not remove too much of the surface.

Particularly stubborn stains can most often be removed during polishing or with the use of a degreaser.

After polishing, rinse thoroughly with water.

6. Removal of discoloration

If surfaces (coatings) are discolored due to lack of maintenance, the discoloration can be removed by carefully wet sanding the affected areas (800-1200 wet sandpaper).

All areas also curves must be sanded in the same direction use plenty water when sanding.

After sanding, the surface must be dried and inspected for any omissions. Then the surface is polished manually or mechanically.

When polishing is complete the polishing agent must be washed off with clean water, the surfaces must dry and then treated with wax.

7. Scratches

If a scratch is limited to the surface (the coating) and has not penetrated the fiber-reinforced laminate, the scratch can be polished away with polishing paste.

The polish can be done both by hand or with a machine-driven polishing disc.

8. Repairs

The best results with repairs are obtained with professionals. On the internet, there are numerous instructional videos in case a DIY solution is wanted.

9. Varnishing

When varnishing, a 2-component polyurethane varnish can be used.